

MAIL.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping:

Sailing Vessels.
FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Bark
"CRUSADER."
FRED. GORHAM, Master, will
load here and at Whampoa,
and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
 Hongkong, January 21, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)
 The A-1 American Ship
"SAMUEL G. REED,"
 WARE, Master, will load for
 the above Port, and will have
 quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A-1 British Clipper-ship
"GRYFE"
THOS. ROBERTS, Master, will
load for the above Port, and
will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A-1 American Ship
"LATHLEY RICH,"
THOS. MITCHEL Master, will
load for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.


For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4-1 American Ship
"HARR,"
WILKINSON, Master, will load
here and at Whampoa, and will
have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

 The 41 British Ship
"SARAH NICHOLSON,"
933 Tons Register, Captain
SKELKIN, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight apply to


VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
(Calling at Adelaide if sufficient inducement)

offers.)
The A 1 British Bark
"NOVELTY,"
LIMEX, Master, will load here
for the above Ports, and will
have quick dispatch.

Have quick dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 7, 1876.

FOR MANILA.

 The British Ship
"CAROLUS MAGNUS,"
TH. MILLS, Master, will meet
with quick despatch for the
above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

WIELER & Co.
Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 Barque
"SPIRIT OF THE WEST"

Captain JOHNSON, will have
 quick despatch for the above
 Ports.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, February 9, 1876.

Mail.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS,
—
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.

POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUME,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
Also,

**BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT
LOUIS.**

**ON THURSDAY, the 24th February,
1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
NIEMEN, H. Commandant, Passenger**

with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseille, and

Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Goods and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 23rd February, 1876. (Parcels are

Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

Hongkong, February 10, 1944. 124

Halls.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 29th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London; Also, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GOLCONDA, Captain C. ANDERSON, with her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Cargo, and Cattle, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at Noon. CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIAL and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 1st day. For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED. A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from inaccuracy on such declaration. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, February 17, 1876. me2

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIC" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, February 18, 1876. me6

For Sale.

FOR SALE. HARTNER'S PATENT COMPOSITION PAINT, For Ships' Bottoms. Sole Agents for China, F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, January 6, 1876.

DU. DE MONTEBRILLO CARTE BLANCHE CHATELAIN. Quarts, \$10 per case (1 dozen). Plans, 5 per cent. discount on 25 cases. Bourbon WHISKY. \$12 per case (1 dozen). FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE, \$600,000 TAIPEI. POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, with further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash. ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 8, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, in Cans, in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted in first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life. For Rates of Premiums, terms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE. JAS. B. COUGHRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:— Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.) NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI. NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (\$34 1/3) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any class of risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, REE & Co. Hongkong, September 4, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION. NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Bids, or Bonds, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876; otherwise their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE, F. D. RABBOON, Liquidators. Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurances in China.

LIFE Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, September 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1806. CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL. A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATTHEW. Price \$3.

Shanghai.....KELLY & Co. Hongkong....."CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Intimations.

COAL DEPOT. COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Underigned. Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchow, with Mr. J. MACDONALD, or Lookee An Yee, Kowloon, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1875. ap1

KROPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Kassel (Germany.) Sole Agent for China, F. FEIL. HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, CANTON (Germany.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE. CHINA REVIEW. Complete Set of Vol. I. Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Not 1 and 2, Vol. I. No. 2 (5 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy) Vol. II. One Dollar will be given for each of the above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers, CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOTICE. VESSELS inward bound can receive Pilots from 1st instant from this date. Outward bound Vessels can receive FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to the Godown of the China Mail Office, No. 20, The Arcade, Hongkong, from 1st instant.

H. F. STUART. Hongkong, April 5, 1876. ap2

Intimations.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE," IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large INCREASE OF CIRCULATION ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBTAINABLE.

THE CHINESE MAIL. TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE "CHINA MAIL."

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agencies for circulating the "China Mail" in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager. Hongkong, February 28, 1876.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Underigned, on or before the 28th Day of February, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment.

I. B. FALCONER, Administrator. Hongkong, December 8, 1875. fe28

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, or, THE RUINERS OF NATURAL SPIRITS IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EVEL. One Volume, 8vo. Pp. 150. \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. RALPH, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EVEL. Second Edition. One Volume, 8vo. Pp. 150. \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW, Vol. IV, No. 3.

EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, PR.D. Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS. The Folklore of China, (Continued from page 84.) The Chinese Vernacular. Trip to the City of Leen Chau. Legend of the Building of Peking. Chinese Explorations of the Indian Ocean during the Fifteenth Century, (Continued from page 87.) An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty Years of Foreign Intercourse with China. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters. Tortured in British and Chinese Prisons. Tsung. Chinese Jesuitism. Bells. The Natural History of China. Red as a Festive Colour. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office. Hongkong, January 11, 1876.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's Day (February 17, 1876) the "China Mail" will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are not calculated to those of the "China Mail." The usual amount which has been allowed the "China Mail" makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

For terms, &c., address, CHUN AYIN, Manager. China Mail Office, 17th February, 1876.

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Intimations.

PRICE \$6. THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH TRADING, REDO, HONGKONG AND MANILA. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & TRADE MANUAL FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL. 8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

By Wm. F. MAYNARD, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAN, KING. COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, PR.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office. Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Rivers and Mountains, notes on the Climate and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with Historical Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting Customs, Quarantine, and Regulations, Lists of Steam Companies, Distances, and rates of Passage Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of Customs and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to "HONGKONG" contains an historical sketch, founded on a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including Political Events, Changes in the Government Service, the passing of important Ordinances, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of European Residents, a record of the most notable PHRASES, PROVERBS, MYTHS, FAULDS, FIRES and CHINESE TRADITIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The Appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, with a copious Index at the end of the work affording a ready means of reference to the reader.

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For Sale.
CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after **TUESDAY** Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.
Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.
Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.
Wool Plaids and Flannels.
Silks and Poplins.
Wool Shawls and Cloaks.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
Fancy Wool Goods.
Lace and Linen Sets.
Scarves and Sashes.
Boys' Suits.
Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs KAYNAL & Co.

The House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs ROSE & Co.

The Dwelling House and Offices, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DAZEN & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRATT.

The House and Offices No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F. DEGENAER.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

TO BE LET.

WITH Possession on 1st March next, the commodious and centrally situated Dwelling House at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.

For all particulars, apply to

ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, Club Chambers.

Hongkong, January 29, 1876. 1c29

TO LET.

FIRST Class STORAGE, GODOWNS, on the Praya.

Apply to

TAYLOR & THOMPSON,
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zeland Street.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. LORD OF THE ISLES,
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, by Mr. A. MCG. HAZARD, into the Godown of Messrs Gilman & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf, are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 22nd Instant will be re-landed at the consignee's expense.

No Fire Insurance will be underwritten by Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 14, 1876. 1c22

GERMAN STEAMSHIP "BELLONA,"
Trommsdorff, Master, FROM HAMBURG
VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the Wharf, are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 24th Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 12 o'clock on the 10th Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1876. 1c24

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. CO.'S S. S.

STENTON, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 26th Inst., for shipment per S. S. *Diomed*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 19, 1876. 1c26

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARK MARINA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Es "OCEANIC."
THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.

Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be killed?

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs. Tangshun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers.

And finally, he recorded the same in the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tang and Woo had no choice but to sue him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character.

Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$600, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tang and Woo consented to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinese, how could they, Messrs Tang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a gaol of the foreigners? So that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to show that Messrs Tang and Woo are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (lit. the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (lit. the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (lit. under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.
Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876. 1c19

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Zuo's Fables.—Translator.

NOTICE.

A MAN's character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs Tangshun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th Moon last year (24th November 1875).

At that time, Lai Ming Chun, who was just then a young man, was slandered by Lai

Messrs Tangshun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hong in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unwares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and his agents—to pay the sum of \$600 (the amount of legal expenses) he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reproaches like these will, perhaps, ally in a time, sure the indignation which Messrs Tang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought to be the first to improve himself.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1876.

DESPITE the fact that public attention in this part of the world has been but slightly directed towards the coming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the ancient kingdom of China will, we are glad to learn, be represented at the new "World's Fair" in a manner not wholly unworthy of its extent and resources.

The effective organization of which Mr. Ro's Hart is the head has enabled action to be taken to this end which in other countries would necessarily have been left to private enterprise.

A sketch of what is being done to induce a better knowledge of the products and capabilities of the oldest of nations on the part of the youngest will, we doubt not, prove of interest.

It is now about twelve months since the Chinese Government began its arrangements for taking part in the exhibition. The first steps looked towards a far more complete representation of the industries, manufactures, products of the soil and of the mine, everyday life, costumes, manners, arts, &c., of China, than was made even for Vienna. But the political apprehensions which soon afterwards arose consequent on the Yunnan outrage, and the claims made by various powers on the Chinese Government, led to the abandonment of this exhaustive scheme. The gentlemen appointed to superintend the work were compelled to remain inactive, and for some months it appeared uncertain whether China would be adequately represented at all. Time went on, and the opportunity of getting together a perfectly complete collection was irretrievably lost. It was only late in 1875 that the sky, having somewhat cleared, it was determined to participate as fully in the exhibition as the time then remaining would permit of. It was then too late to enter upon an elaborate undertaking, but orders were issued which, though reducing the extent, have left undoubted the representative character of the exhibits, and bid fair to result in a creditable outcome.

The arrangements made for the purpose by the Inspector General of Customs divided the ports of China into two sections—North and South—the former including all ports North of Foochow, and the latter comprising Foochow and the ports to the South of it. To one of the Commissioners of Customs (Mr. Dethlefs) was assigned the Northern section, while to Mr. Commissioner Drew was assigned the Southern. A leading

American merchant at Shanghai was also named a member of the Commission for the North, while a gentleman in Hongkong has accepted a like office for the South. To the Commissioner for the former section was also delegated the task of providing for the forwarding of the collections from both sections to Philadelphia, and of preparing for the installation arrangements—such as obtaining show-cases and the like made in China.

Admirable cases have been manufactured at Ningpo of inlaid wood, each case being in itself a model of some well-known Chinese structure. These will give a distinctively Chinese character to the exhibits, which could not have been secured in any other way.

It is, as we have said, a fact that no very public announcement of these arrangements has hitherto been made. And this is perhaps fortunate, as it turns out, inasmuch as the space assigned to China—only 7,500 square feet—will be filled as it is; and the display, in point both of fittings and the objects exhibited, will far surpass, not what could have been done had more time been allowed to the manufacturers, but what has been done at previous exhibitions, in which China has been represented. The Collection will contain a very fair exhibit of the articles comprised in the Export and Coast trades, and will embrace truly complete and excellent displays of every description of Tea and Silk made by two leading American Mercantile firms. The foreigners resident at the various ports generally have also shown considerable interest and readiness to oblige whenever applied to; and this makes it a matter of additional regret that more space and time were not at the disposal of the Commissioners for availing themselves of such courteous services to the full. Free or reduced freights have been granted by all of the Coast transportation steamers from whom they have been requested, and we are glad to learn that the Pacific Mail Company has also proved true to its liberal traditions and has not carried out its announced intention of charging full rates. The Central Pacific railroad has acted in a similar manner.

It is gratifying to note the intelligent appreciation, arising partly from pride and partly from self-interest, which some of the Chinese manufacturers evince when talked to on the subject of the exhibition. At Canton and Ningpo, and we believe elsewhere also, some of them have contributed very largely. We are not yet in possession of information regarding the collection from the Northern section, but it will, we understand, by no means fall short of that from the South, in which the most attractive features to general observers will be the blackwood furniture, embroideries, silks, ivory, and China lacquer-ware in which most Europeans delight. The first shipment took place both from Shanghai and Canton by the Pacific Mail steamer of February 15th, and one of the Commissioners of Customs (Mr. Hammond) is now on his way to Philadelphia to receive the articles on arrival. A catalogue of the objects forwarded is being prepared for issue by the statistical department of the Customs at Shanghai. China will therefore be properly represented at Philadelphia, though we think it a pity that the contempt so often felt by Home Americans for Chinese matters has found expression in allotting to the most populous country of the world an amount of space which would barely suffice for Switzerland. Surely a little more than an area of 75 feet by 100 might have been given up to the natural productions, arts and manufactures of a third of the world's inhabitants!

The North China Daily News has some very sensible remarks on the Blockade question—remarks which it would be well if residents in Hongkong took to heart. It says that it has all along held that the action of the Canton authorities towards this Colony was not a mere local affair but one in which the whole of China was interested.

We could not look on with complacency, while treaty provisions were being broken by wholesale, and at one port, even if at others they were fairly observed. The proceedings at Canton were full of danger to mercantile interests in China generally; and, as it was but too evident that, for the sake of peace or to avoid personal trouble, they did not meet in high quarters with the resistance that they merited, there always remained the possibility that the game played with success in the one port would be tried again at the other. British mercantile interests were in fact liable to be attacked in detail, in the hope that mutual jealousies would intervene to prevent that united action which could alone be successful.

There is a deal of sound sense in these remarks. And conversely, Hongkong has shown itself too apt to forget that, its grievances not being merely matters of Colonial welfare, the language held respecting them by home officials has been singularly inappropriate. The co-operation of the Shanghai Chamber has, we believe, been sought as regards postal and telegraphic rates. But there has been a singular absence of identification with foreign interests in China generally on the part of those who have represented Hongkong. This has arisen from no want of zeal for Colonial interests, but simply from the habit which residents here unconsciously fall into, of regarding Hongkong as a place by itself—as if there were no branches of the local firms at other ports. This line of thought gives rise to the idea that, and will, we hope, be acted upon. We represent foreign interests in China in this Colony, and any injury to our domestic trade is felt far and widely beyond our own narrow limits. A better realization of this fact will be advantageous to both parties. We are naturally taken at our own valuation, when that is below its rightful

limit. Future memorials to the Secretary of State should lay stress upon the fact that what touches Hongkong touches every open port in China. The formation of auxiliary Chambers at Canton and Swatow would aid in the realization of this idea.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

THE *Daily Press* notices the difficulty experienced as to getting proper interpretation in the Supreme Court. This, it says, is not by any means the first time that a similar difficulty has occurred, and it is much to be regretted that more effectual measures are not taken to provide against such contingencies. We are not surprised at His Lordship's irritation. There is a liability of a miscarriage of justice in such cases, and too great care cannot be taken to secure accurate interpretation. Adverting to the Perak war it says the question now remaining is, What is to be done with the conquered territory? It will be necessary for a British force to garrison the country for some time at least; and this will, of course, lead to further outlay. Nor is this all. The Straits Government will be called upon, in all probability, to undertake the task of administration in the names of the native rulers. It notices the unjust way in which the hands of Sir William Jervois are tied. It is sorry to learn that annexation is disapproved of, as it is the only permanent way out of the existing difficulties. The power of Great Britain is now firmly established in the Straits of Malacca, and it is manifestly her destiny to become paramount in the Malayan Peninsula. There should be no false sentiment in the matter. By annexing Perak some of the cost of the campaign would be recouped, for it has been abundantly demonstrated that its resources are great and undeveloped. Under British rule it would soon attract the stream of Chinese emigration. Lord Derby's sagacity will, it is to be hoped, not fail him in this matter, and he will yet see that expedience and justice both sanction a policy of annexation, which moreover will prove beneficial to British and native interests alike.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* comments on the severity of the Press Laws in Japan, and predicts that before long there will be a Republican Government in that country. This is a state of things, it says, brought about by the Japanese adopting Western institutions too precipitately. The only way to prevent a Republican Government is for Japan to adopt the system of a limited monarchy. It gives a report of the meeting of the Shanghai Bank.

The *Chung Ngai San Po* (the Chinese issue of the *Daily Press*), while on the subject of gambling in Canton, recommends the Government to change the Manchu garrison into foreign-drilled troops. It also suggests the re-erection of the Bogue Forts. It advocates the adjustment of the barrier system, so that rice may not be so dear.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* has no editorial in this issue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE cases before the Magistrate's to-day were very few and of an uninteresting character.

WE are glad to learn that the question of postal rates is likely to be taken up vigorously. The Shanghai and Hongkong Chambers of Commerce will probably unite in the matter.

THE *Ling Fong* will, we learn, take down the Customs' officials (Mr. H. O. Brown and Mr. Strahlmann) who are appointed to Kiang Chow. Mr. Forrest, the Consul agent, proceeds thither in a man-of-war—probably the *Vigilant*.

AT the Marine Court to-day, two boatwomen (Nos. 1543, and 1086), and a boatman No. 1889, were charged by F. C. Blake with obstructing the fairway of the Canton steamer *Kin'an* yesterday, and fined \$1 each or 2 days' imprisonment.

THE little untidiness visible in the conduct of the 28th men for the first day of two of these prisoners here has completely disappeared, and they appear to conduct themselves in a most steady manner. We are glad of this, as the regiment comes with unusually kindly recommendations from its last station.

FROM Messrs we have some rather startling news. The Viceroy of Canton has notified his determination to erect a Customs station in the Pateta Island, on the other side of the Macao Inner Harbour, and the Portuguese seem determined to oppose the measure with a strong hand if required. The Executive Council met several times yesterday, and the decision arrived at was communicated to the Viceroy in a peremptory manner. In the meantime preparations are being made to resist the Chinese by force.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burton; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.:—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Stamen's Church.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Robinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer, Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 4.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Wellington Street. Very Reverend G. Borghignoni. In the morning, at 8 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

St. Francis Xavier's Chapel.—Spring Gardens. In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 6, Benediction.

Roman Catholic Reformatory. West Point. Rev. B. Vignao. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—*Cassandra* leaves for Singapore and Penang.

Tenders Close.

Tenders to Repair the British Ship *Teles of the South* will be received at the office of the Agents up to Noon.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1876.

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The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Sexagesima Sunday, 20th February, 1876.—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, iii.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xxvii.; Verses 27 to 57; Venite, 9 Moser; Te Deum, Oakley; Benediction, 8 Moser; First Hymn, No. 139; Kyrie, "Missa de Angeli"; Second Hymn, No. 450.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, vi.; Second Lesson, Romans, iv.; Psalms, 110 Monk; Service, Trimmel in F.; Anthem, "But the Lord is mindful of his own." No. 14; Hymn after Sermon, No. 20 in Moser.

Harper's Bazar is responsible for the following paragraph:—

Not long ago the Japanese frigate *Tokushima* arrived at the port of San Francisco. She is the largest ship of that nation that has crossed the Pacific. The Japanese navy is comparatively a new institution, having had no important existence until three years ago. At present it consists of twelve stanch vessels, four of which are used for training purposes, and the *Tokushima* is the largest of these. She was originally built for the English navy, but was purchased a few years ago by the Japanese government.

The *Daily Press* publishes the following telegram:—

London, Feb. 18.—England, Russia, and America support the steps Germany has taken at Peking relative to the plundering of the *Anna* at Foochow.

The Squadron calling at Singapore is only ordered to China to protect shipping, owing to the plundering of the *Anna* during the absence of several of the vessels in the Straits.

India enters into the postal union from the 1st July next. The postage via Southampton will be sixpence, via Brindisi eightpence.

A Royal Commission relative to the slave trade has been appointed.

A motion has been made by Sir Stafford Northcote that a Loan should be obtained from the Public Debt Commissioners to pay for the Suez Canal shares. The debate was deferred till Monday.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALL.)

19th February, 1876.

Regina v. Chang Aze.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.

The prisoner was arraigned for obtaining on the 20th January last 4 catties and 4 tins of sausages from the Yee Wai Kit eating-house by false pretences, and for obtaining some roast ducks and fowls from the same shop on the 21st January last.

The Attorney General, the Hon. J. Bramston, prosecuted.

The following Jury was empanelled:—Messrs C. P. Chater, Miguel De Souza, Thomas Williamson, Wm. Rishbrough, F. G. Dittmer, Gerardo Dos Remedios and E. L. Woodin.

Mr. Chater was called yesterday, but did not answer to his name until some minutes after a Jury had been empanelled. He was requested to attend to-day, when his Lordship would decide whether he would fine him or not.

His Lordship said he ought under regular circumstances to have fined him, but as he had appeared within so short a time afterwards, and as he was to serve to-day, his Lordship would not fine him.

The prisoner, Chang Aze, pleaded guilty to the indictment.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence. In doing so, he said he had the history of the prisoner since 1870, and it was so remarkable that he would read it out. It appeared from the record that the prisoner was sent in August 1870 to twelve months' hard labour for being found in a gambling house, the latter six months being for default of a fine of £150. He was also to give security thereafter for twelve months. He was discharged from gaol on 8th August 1872, having been unable to give the required security. On the 26th February 1873, he was again sent to gaol for one month with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. He was also to give security for two months. Not being able to give this security, he was discharged on the 26th May 1873. On the 21st January 1875, he was sent to twelve months' hard labour for obtaining goods under false pretences, being four months each for three separate offences. He was discharged on the 20th January 1876, and on the very day he left the gaol, he committed the offence with which he was now charged. The next day he again obtained some roast ducks and fowls, and he appeared, his Lordship observed, to have been living luxuriously since he was discharged from gaol. He was, however, caught and was brought here. His Lordship thought he should not be so often before the Magistrate, and he would therefore be kept in prison for such a period that he should not trouble the Magistrate or this Court for at least some time to come. He was then sent to three years' penal servitude.

Regina v. Wong Shing.

SUBORNARY.

The prisoner was indicted for burglariously entering the house of one Chang Koon Po, a rent collector, living in a house in Yee Yik Lane, West Point, on the night of the 19th February inst.

His Lordship having turned over the depositions observed that he found the prisoner was a native of Tamoo, and asked where that place was, and what dialect the prisoner spoke.

Mr. Rosario, the Court Interpreter, replied that Tamoo was near Canton, and that the prisoner was a Hakka.

His Lordship thought they ought to have a Hakka interpreter. He observed that Lai Ahing was the interpreter at the Police Court in this case. Who was he?

Mr. Rosario, after a short conversation with the prisoner, addressed his Lordship, "Yes, my Lord."

His Lordship: "Yes, what?"

Mr. Rosario: "The prisoner says he till heretofore, and I understand him."

His Lordship said the prisoner might understand the interpreter in reference to that one single question. It was very difficult in a long narrative. His Lordship

might understand a solitary sentence in a foreign language, but he should be sorry to be tried in a foreign language if he was to be tried before a Judge. The Police Court was then sent for; meantime, everybody was kept waiting.

Mr. Lee Hong Mee, the Hakka, Chinese and Malay interpreter at the Police Court, having arrived, the case was proceeded with. The facts were the same as those elicited at the Magistrate. An entry to the house had been made by the removal of the wedge in a wooden bolt of the door. The prosecutor was alarmed, and a search was made, resulting in the prisoner being found concealed behind the door. There was a bag close to where he was, and it contained a box of matches, a torch, a centre-bit, and other burglarious articles.

The prisoner was found guilty and was sentenced to two years' hard labour. This closed the Sessions for the current month.

OUR COINAGE SYSTEM.

(Continued.)

We have recently had occasion to chronicle many fluctuations in the money-market, and to deplore the confusion and most serious fall which has taken place in the value of Mexican dollars. To-day however we propose to consider the currency question from a more domestic point of view and to direct the attention of our readers to the abuses of an arrangement the long acceptance of which with the public is its only plea—and that a very bad one—for a further lease of life. We refer to our most awkward, unsatisfactory, and extravagant coinage system, to which we firmly believe may be traced no small amount of the uncessary expenditure of our daily existence. The complications resulting from a mixed currency of Chinese and Mexican dollars are absurd and needless enough; but this was a fair to pass over for the present. But here in Shanghai we virtually have no coinage, and this lack of what exists in every civilized and uncivilized community in the world must bring about its own punishment. One of the most primary symptoms of incipient emasculation from pure savagery is the recognition and acceptance of some medium of exchange. It matters not what form it takes; be it the Hindoo cowrie or the Chinese cash, the dollar, the dust or the doubloon, every nation and commonwealth has its established currency, and the model settlement is a striking and indiscreet exception. True, there are coins, and plenty of coins, in circulation; but we have no proper and authorized coinage. It would be a difficult task, for instance, to obtain change for a dollar. At the present rate of exchange, four English shillings would be a lib-ral equivalent, although we have known cases in which that sum has been indignantly rejected, when proffered instead of a sturdy Mexican; but there are ten chances to one against one obtaining off-hand even so large a number of coins as this all belonging to the same family. Here in Shanghai we have the dollar and the half-dollar—both recognized by all; but a florin is as often as not tendered for the latter, while francs, shillings, ten-cent pieces and "two-annas-bits" are indiscriminately added to make up some approach to the value required. As to verifying the correctness of one's change, in the case we are supposing, the calculation would be so intricate, and the various exchanges to be taken into consideration so perplexing, that the time spent upon the problem would far outweigh the amount at stake; for as the proverb says, time itself is money. Therefore, to obviate the difficulty, we have fallen back upon the simple expedient of ignoring coins altogether; we never pollute ourselves now with the touch of filthy dross, but are content to sign promissory notes at sight, instead. Of itself, the system is an excellent one, and answers all the purposes required. Nothing is easier than to initial a note, and turn it over to the compadre for payment when it is sent in. But in this very simplicity lies its danger. In the first place, the mere fact of having no standard coin in circulation, less than a dollar, causes one almost insensibly to look upon that sum very much as we look upon a shilling at home; and this is proved by the fact that in India people regard rupees in exactly the same light. We shall always spend too much money as long as the dollar is our standard coin. Men spend five dollars here, in cases where they would not dream of spending a sovereign at home. They give a dollar just as naturally as they would a shilling; and why? Because there is no lower coin in circulation with a specific nomenclature. A ten-cent piece is looked upon almost like a farthing, and chucked away accordingly. It will be found that wherever there is a coin universally recognized as the average or standard of exchange, upon which calculations are based—such as shillings in England, francs, and dollars in Shanghai—the expenditure in such countries will bear a distinct proportion to the value of the coin, and we find consequently that where we pay a shilling at home we pay a rupee in Calcutta, and twice the value of a rupee in China and Hongkong.

To revert, however, to the coin system, we have to remark—though the observation is by no means new—that it may be traced a vast amount of the extravagance and lavish expenditure which still exists to a great extent amongst us. Take the instance of a game at loo. At a game of loo, when a man need not be surprised at losing fifty or sixty dollars, he scribbles a bill for the amount, and refers it to the compadre when it is sent in; he never sees the money and he never sees it go; it is simply a question to him of writing down the sum either on the right or the left hand side of his account book, if he keeps one. But if his friend had to put his hand in his pocket and pull out the sixty shining, clinking, weighty fellows that are worth more than a ten-pound note, he might think his evening's amusement was somewhat dearly purchased. We quote a moderate amount, but our readers know as well as we do that six hundred might be nearer the mark than sixty. And the same in making purchases. The *Canton Press* well tells the story of a social evil. The prices which we pay without a murmur are in many instances much too high, and they would not be maintained for a single week were ready money the order of the day. But in the coin-system lies their strength; it is so easy, so convenient, and above all so little irritating to the feelings to scribble one's name at the bottom of a bill when even the amount signed for is not mentioned. The evil is one, however, which will have to work its own cure. In fact there is no doubt that the cure has been partially effected already; there is far less gambling

and far less recklessness in expenditure than there was four or five years ago. Of course the reason is obvious. But we are afraid that a radical change will not come about as long as those slight and informal promissory notes called "chits" are accepted in the place of coin, or while we have no recognized standard of exchange more moderate in value than the four-shilling Cap of Liberty.

THE CHINESE AND CALIFORNIAN LAW.

An interesting case is reported from Washington under date of Dec. 14. The *San Francisco Bulletin* says:—The Supreme Court, yesterday heard the case of Chy Lung on error from the Supreme Court of California, involving the question of the constitutionality of the law of California, requiring the master, owner or consignee of any vessel bringing immigrants to the State, who are lunatics, idiots, deaf, dumb, blind, crippled or infirm, not accompanied by responsible relatives, willing to support them, or convicted criminals, or debauched or low women, to give bond in \$500, that they shall not in any case become a charge on the State within two years of arrival. Chy Lung was owner of twenty-two Chinese women brought to San Francisco, by the steamer *Japan* of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. This case is to test the law, the other women being discharged upon *habes corpus* by Judge Field of the Federal Circuit Court who held the law void. Attorney-General Pierson submitted that as plaintiff is a subject of a foreign government that has treaty relations with the United States, the Federal Courts have jurisdiction, and argues at great length that the State law is unconstitutional as being in conflict with treaties with several powers, and therefore an attempt to regulate commerce between the United States and a foreign nation. Under the law he contends that the passengers from Great Britain, France, Germany or China, being subjects of either of these countries, be they ever so rich or exalted, and though accompanied by a retinue of servants, may be excluded, unless a bond is given. If he is infirm or crippled, unless accompanied by relatives, etc., or if he happens to have been convicted of a political offence in trying to aid his countrymen in establishing a constitutional government, or if the passenger be a woman, and she is lewd, if she is debauched, or if drunk, or if a prostitute, or a political intriguer, or in any other way, she must be excluded. If the Commissioners of Emigration are satisfied that a female passenger is lewd, no matter what her relations, even though the wife of an English diplomat, or if another woman is debauched, being the wife of a French actor, he must take the same course taken with Chy Lung and his associates, and the same action would deprive the person convicted of the political offence of the rights of asylum. The Attorney General quotes largely from Webster. He shows that to be lewd is not necessarily to be unchaste, as regards the intercourse of the sexes.

The right to exclude Chinese women cannot be maintained under the police power of a State. The ballet and other theatrical exhibitions are prohibited in several States, but if a French ballet dancer or actress should wish to visit any of these, she could not be prevented from landing at the ports by any State statute or general law. It was not in the police power of a State. Such a law would be inconsistent with the treaty with France, contrary to well established principles of commercial intercourse, and is void. The police power of a State is limited, and can not be used to contravene lawful authority of the Government, or to disturb those well established principles which govern the intercourse of nations. Should California become a Mormon State, and the Legislature attempt to exclude gentiles, a law to that end would be void. Where the execution of a law is to affect treaty relations, a single State of the Union is not a sole judge of what laws may be passed. For its own security the right of self-defence is conceded to every State; but, as Justice Grier says in the passenger cases, the powers used in self-defence and protection against harm cannot be perverted into weapons of offence and aggression on the rights of others. The California statute on Chinese women amounts to an exclusion of emigrants or visitors, while Mexican women of the same class, arriving by rail or otherwise than vessel, are exempt, and this distinction is made in violation of the laws of Congress and the fourteenth amendment, providing, among other things, that a State shall not deny to any persons in its jurisdiction equal protection of the law.

Mr. Gould, for the State, controverts these points and maintains the theory of the State Court, that the case is within the proper definition of the police laws of the State and therefore valid. With this case is heard that of John and Thomas Henderson vs. Mayor Wickham and the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, involving the same question under a similar statute of New York. The case comes from the Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, where the law was held as valid on demurrer, and the complaint was dismissed. It is here maintained that it is to be treated precisely as if it had imposed the tax on alien passengers, and for these reasons and those set forth in previous cases, the Attorney-General says it cannot be sustained.

THE RICE, SUGAR AND TEA TRADE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Continued.)

The Rice imports at San Francisco for the past two years compare as follows:—

	1874.	1875.
China, lbs.	81,838,100	45,364,000
Hawaiian	1,251,600	1,682,900
Siam	1,444,600	—
Various	82,100	42,700
Totals	84,596,300	47,049,600

The bulk of our Rice supply comes from Hongkong, and is called China by courtesy, or custom. The recent regulations of China are very strict against the exportation of Rice, and if any reaches Hongkong it is in a surreptitious manner. The Hawaiian Rice received here is mostly in the form of paddy, for which there are two advantages; namely, lessened duty and a finer polished kernel, which fully compensates for the loss in cleaning. The Hawaiian Rice is from the Catalina seed, and as it can be laid down here much cheaper than imports from the East, and answers fully as well, it of course takes the preference with the masses of the white Rice-eating population. The Chinese do not use it, as there is not enough "swell" in it to suit them; be-

sides it costs more. It may not be generally known, but we believe it is the case, that the Hawaiian is a larger importer of Rice than any other port in the United States. This is, of course, due to our large Chinese population, among whom it is a staple article of diet. We exported less than 2,000,000 lbs. Rice last year, principally to British Columbia, against 2,570,000 lbs. in 1874, and 3,283,000 lbs. in 1873. The quantity taken for consumption and export has been increased from 28,600,000 lbs. in 1874 to 39,600,000 lbs. in 1875. We began the year with a stock of 7,000,000 lbs. and closed it with a stock of 11,600,000 lbs. Apart from a cargo of 1,500,000 lbs. which arrived yesterday (Jan. 13) from Hongkong, our imports of the article since the 1st January have been light, while our prospective receipts are also small, there being only one cargo due and three more on the way from Hongkong. The occurrence of the late year next month will render shipments from the primary markets light until after the celebration of that event, which usually lasts a week, or through one change of the moon.

The imports of Sugar compare as follows:—

	1874.	1875.
Batavian, lbs.	3,241,600	—
Central American	5,066,800	727,600
China	16,403,600	5,777,700
Hawaiian	13,585,200	17,815,700
Manila	33,277,000	26,246,100
Peruvian	1,097,700	12,500
Various	6,700	10,600
Totals	72,738,500	50,396,300

The above comparison is of interest. Most of the Sugar received from Batavia, China, Central America and Peru is of high grade. There is a determination among the local refiners to shut out these grades as much as possible, and the result is seen in diminished imports. The refiners obtain their chief supply from the Philippine Islands, though during the past year they have purchased largely from the Hawaiian planters, which accounts for the increased imports from Honolulu. The total imports of raw Sugar here last year were considerably under the consumption, but the deficiency is accounted for by the large stock carried over from 1874 and the heavy receipts of Eastern refined Sugar by railroad and steamers from New York.

Our imports of Tea compare as follows:—

	1874.	1875.
China, lbs.	1,775,300	1,736,800
Japan	8,278,000	4,781,400
Totals	10,053,300	6,518,200

These figures do not include the large transit trade, which amounted to over 18,000,000 lbs. by rail alone. There was also exported 639,000 lbs. by steamer, chiefly to New York.

NEW GUINEA.

(Full Mail Budget.)

It is satisfactory to observe that since fuller information concerning New Guinea has reached the Australian colonies the agitation for the immediate annexation of that great island has to a considerable extent cooled down. The Imperial Government has stated plainly that there is no intention at home of adding another troublesome dependency to our already overgrown tropical possessions, and the Australians themselves will probably admit ere long that the sudden mania for extension was only one of those spasmodic fits of ill-regulated energy which, like the "rhubarb" of the gold-diggers, are liable to occur in newly settled colonies. Certainly when the two chief arguments put forward in favour of annexation are, that we know nothing of the interior of the country, and that if the island at some future time were conquered by a foreign Power it might under certain circumstances be used to harm the vigorous young communities of Australia, it may fairly be said that the advocates of instant seizure feel their own case to be a bad one. The fact is, Australian statesmen and journalists were carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, and the recent annexation of Fiji led them to imagine that the mother country would yield to their wishes without examining into the facts. We hope that the question will now be more soberly discussed by those who are immediately concerned, and that steps will be taken to control the interference gradually springing up between our countrymen and the Papuans before any serious difficulty arises. Mr. Macleay's expedition, which started quite as much to test whether New Guinea was suitable for colonization as for the purposes of entomological research, returned with very discouraging accounts. Papua is evidently no very favourable field for those enterprising agriculturists who cannot find scope enough for their energies in the millions of acres lying uncultivated around them in Australia. According to Mr. Macleay, the shores of the Gulf of Papua are densely populated. The natives possess some degree of civilization and a fair knowledge of agriculture. Both races, the yellow and the black, visited by this expedition would speedily resent any attempt to oust them from their lands. Here, as in the more civilized islands of Polynesia, every acre of valuable ground is owned by the township, and the various tribes would make common cause to resist an invader. It may be presumed, therefore, that any such wild scheme as that "promoted" by Lieutenant Armit for selling out New Guinea, among his followers, after the fashion of Heriot's time, could only be successful at the expense of a considerable war. Mr. Macleay, as well as the Italian traveller, M. d'Albertis, give most of the natives on this coast the same favourable character in regard to their treatment of strangers that had previously been given them by Captain Moreby. The missionaries, however, state that they have discovered a peculiarly ferocious tribe of cannibals in this region who devour their captives in much the same piecemeal fashion that Bruce described the Abyssinians to have adopted in consuming their cattle on a march. It will probably be found that the tribes of the interior are more savage and ignorant than those of the sea-coast, but so far very little progress has been made inland. Even the trip of the steamer *Elangra* up a salt-water inlet, rather than to a distance of 100 miles from the sea brought out no new facts, and in all likelihood, though M. d'Albertis still maintains his post at Yule Island, and the London Missionary Society has established eight or ten mission stations on the coast and in the neighbouring islets, little more will be learned until a well-fitted steamer contrives to push its way up the large river known as the Fly. In short, when the really trifling amount of information which has yet been obtained about this vast island and its inhabitants is taken into consideration, the original proposal for off-hand annexation can only be regarded as absurd.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

Appropos of the difficulty in raising troops at home, a correspondent writes to the *Times* as follows:—

"Why should we not have recourse to India? it is asked. When properly led, there are no finer soldiers in the world than the men composing our Sikh and Ghorika regiments, and it would surely be a simple matter to draft some of these home annually, so as to complete our home establishment; besides, being born soldiers, these men are hardy, and can well stand change of climate." Apart from the moral effect which would be produced on the Continent by our thus turning our Indian resources to account, the thing would not act and react on the native mind; for these men would return to India with their minds opened to the power and resources of England, and as fresh men would be sent to take their place, the impression would go on increasing.

For my part, I should like to see a Sikh doing duty at Buckingham Palace. Upon this the *Oxford Mail* remarks:—A host of objections on the score of expense of transport, and maintenance at home; of duty deserted in India and of obstacles of every description to the maintenance of a native corps in this country, present themselves. But in the face of them all we should like to see the experiment of the introduction into England of a native corps adopted, provided the troops were a party to the transfer—that is, willingly placed themselves at the disposal of the authorities for temporary service in England. They would have to put up with similar troubles to those which meet Europeans who serve in India. From change of climate, and conditions of life, but the offsets to these are so considerable, that the native soldier coming to England might fairly consider himself the luckiest man in the army. We also believe that such a corps would be extremely popular at home. The native soldiers—especially if they were genuine specimens—would be looked upon with curiosity and interest, and they would be real pioneers of that migration from the East which must become general as the isolation of prejudice and superstition is broken down. To entertain the idea of Indian soldiers for England is at least more feasible than that of Indian domestic servants for England, and we may live to see both common among us. As to the Ghorikas, they have added greatly to the reputation by their operations against the Malays.

A TURKISH ESTIMATE OF ENGLAND.

The following remarks on the policy of England towards weaker nations may be read with interest by our English readers and by Chinese authorities and journalists with profit. We quote the Ottoman paper *Ishtikak*, published at Stamboul:—

As regards their respect for the laws of justice and equity, we must also confess that the English deserve the palm over our other friends. They have never claimed the right of protecting the subjects of any other Power on the pretext of identity of religion. Their counsils are thoroughly acquainted with the extent of their powers and duties, which consist simply in settling the private disputes of their countrymen, and they have never invited natives of the country to change their nationality in order to assume English protection. Identity of religion has never afforded them an excuse for audaciously sheltering any person under their protection; they have never been guilty of the meanness of paying mercenaries to revolt by fallacious promises of support of liberty and independence, in the hope of upsetting the legitimate government and profiting by its ruin. In short, they have never swerved from the principles of equity which are prescribed by civilization.

The characteristic which especially distinguishes the English, is their religious respect for established conventions and treaties. They have never trodden such bonds under foot, nor have they ever without adequate reason invaded the territory of another State. It is related to us that wherever they go, they have at heart the spreading of civilization and the respect of the laws which insure the liberty of their subjects. They enlarge the circle of commerce without for that purpose prejudicing the interests of others, a fact which indicates the excessive probity of this nation. They do not covet the possessions of others, and they do not cherish the terrible idea of extending their dominion over all the civilized countries of the world. At the present day they rule over nations who exceed them four or five times in numbers, but not an individual of those nations has, on account of religious differences, been deprived of the smallest of his rights. Liberty of conscience exists wherever the English govern. In India there are fifty millions of Mussulmans, and not one of them has been forced to renounce his faith. On the contrary, the English have officially asked for a Mussulman priest to go and teach the Mussulmans at the Cape of Good Hope the religion of their ancestors. Had a Belkiri Effendi is now entrusted with this holy mission: They have never compelled their subjects, Mussulmans or not, to send their children to English schools in order to learn that language exclusively; they have never used any other means of coercion tending to suppress the individuality of the numerous races which prosper under the flag of England or the religions professed in their immense dominions, and that because they have no thought of universal sway. History mentions more than one nation that has followed a course diametrically contrary to that of England.

The English are not like other nations. They seek not to further their own interests by injuring their neighbours; but they defend their interests while defending those of other nations. They owe their wealth to their commerce, to their sciences, and to their industry. We are glad, therefore, that the interests of England are in harmony with ours, and we pray that this source of good feeling may always subsist between them and us.

Miscellaneous.

A curious snake story is told by the *New York Herald*. While out hunting, Mr. Richard Ives discovered a large cave in the side of a hill under a rock, and while apparently heard the squeaking of pigs inside. He stepped close to the mouth of the cave to investigate the matter, and to his horror, was protruding the head of an immense rattlesnake with a pig in its mouth. The pig was about four months old, and weighed about 75 lbs. He summoned a number of his neighbours, with guns and pitchforks, who built a large fire in the mouth of the cave in order to drive the snakes out. In about an hour they commenced pouring out over the burning coals. As they approached

ed in sight the parties fired upon them from the top of the cliff. They continued to pour out until the surrounding woods for twenty yards square was literally covered with dead and live snakes. They killed 310, but thirty made their escape. The largest one killed, a male, was ten feet long, and measured around the body one and half feet; the next largest, a female, was seven feet long, and measured one foot around the body. The largest snakes have been preserved in alcohol, and will be on exhibition at our fair, free of charge. The cave was literally filled with heads of sheep, pigs, &c., which had been captured from the surrounding country.

The London correspondent of the *Times* of India writes:—"Speaking of the King of Denmark, I am reminded of another curious bit of news, which set all the gossips of the clubs ago this week. An order is said to have been sent to large Dundee manufacturers through the Danish Government, for the immediate supply of 200,000 soldiers' knapsacks to be furnished to a Copenhagen contractor before the 1st of January. What could such an order mean—the wiser asked—what does Denmark want with such a preposterous lot of tin knapsacks? Then some brilliant genius flashed a flood of light upon the mystery at once. The Princess Dagmar, wife of the Czarowitz, is a Danish Princess, and to cloak his designs, the Emperor of Russia has ordered these knapsacks through Denmark—their real destination being Russia, where great secret preparations are being made to commence a campaign in Central Asia in the spring and push vigorously eastward. There stands the whole plot revealed and the visit of the King of Denmark is all a part of the same dark design. The simple interchange of hospitality was merely a device for spying out the land and marking how public opinion in England tended, and whether any active preparations were going on in our arsenals and dockyards. Is not that a pretty plot? Perhaps you treat it with incredulity. Well, possibly you are right, but if you would have been hardly able to do so at Boodle's or White's during the past week, for the idea was in great favor there. The conspiracy seems to me to be a trifle too elaborate to be credible! I dare not say more; the awe of the Club circles is upon me. One thing, however, is certain, that the order for the knapsacks has actually been given to that Dundee firm."

Quotations.

Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	60 1/2
" Old Patna, cash...	60 1/2
" New Benares, cash...	57 1/2
" Old Benares, cash...	57 1/2
" New Malwa, cash...	58 1/2
" Allowance Tael, 12 a 32	
" Old Malwa, cash...	58 1/2
" Allowance Tael, 16 a 32	
CAMPOR,	14
QUICKSILVER,	91
SALTPETRE,	5 1/2 a 5 7/8

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight,	3 1/2
Credit, 6 months' sight,	4
On Calcutta, Bank demand,	R 225
" Bombay, demand,	R 225
" Shanghai, demand,	72 1/2
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight,	73
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B.,	—
Sycee,	—
Mexicans,	—
Gold Leaf,	25.50
English Sovereigns,	5.05
Australian Sovereigns,	5.06
Discount,	6 a 8

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 4 per cent. prem. ex div.	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$500 ex div.	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$145	
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 38 1/2 ds.	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1625	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$220	
North China Ins. Co., \$160	
C. & J. Marine Ins. Co., \$107	
Yangtze Ins. Association, \$1605	
H.K. C. & M. E. Boat Co., 5 ds.	
Union S. Navigation Co., \$15	
Shanghai Steam N. Co., \$55	
Hongkong Loan Co., \$55 ds.	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$102	

Temperature.

Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—8 A.M.,	62 1/2
Do. 1 P.M.,	61 1/2
Do. Maximum,	62 1/2
Do. Minim. over night,	58 1/2
Barometer,—8 A.M.,	30.2
Do. 1 P.M.,	30.1

Upon the valley's lap
The liberal morning throws
A thousand drops of dew,
To wake a single rose.
Thus often, in the course
Of Life's few fleeting years,
A single pleasure costs
The soul a thousand tears.

If the red clayer thinks he plays,
Or if the slain thinks, he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again.
Far or forgot to me is near;
Shadows and sunshine are the same,
The vanished gods to me appear,
And one to me are shame and fame.
They reckon ill who leave me out;
When me they fly I am the wings;
I am the doubter and the doubt,
I am the hymn the Brahmin sings.
The strong gods pine for my abode,
And pine in vain the sacred seven;
But thou, meek lover of the good,
Find me and turn thy back on heaven.

A MAN'S action is only a picture-book of his creed. He does after what he believed.

POETRY must be affirmative. It is the piety of intellect. "Thus saith the Lord," should begin the song. Any word, every word in language, every circumstance, becomes poetic in the hands of a higher thought.

THIS philosophy which a nation receives rules its religion, poetry, politics, arts, trades and whole history.

TO the poet, the world is virgin soil; all is practicable; the men are ready for virtue; it is always time to do right.

As the bird alights on the bough, then plunges into the air again, so the thoughts of God pause but for a moment in any form.

THERE is no choice of words for him who clearly sees the truth. That provides him with the best word. If your subject does not appear to you the flower of the world at this moment, you have not rightly chosen it.

THE impressions on the imagination make the great days of life; the book, the landscape, the personality which did not stay on the surface of the eye or ear, but penetrated to the inward sense, agitates us and is not forgotten.

OUTSIDE of the nursery the beginning of literature is the prayers of the people, and they are always hymns, poetic—the mind allowing itself range, and therewith is ever a corresponding freedom in the style, which becomes lyrical.

NATURE is the true idealist. When she serves us best; when, on rare days, she speaks to the imagination, we feel that the huge heaven and earth are but a web drawn around us; that the light, skies, and mountains are but the painted vicissitudes of the soul.

MAN runs about restless and in pain when his condition or the objects about him do not fully match his thought. He wishes to be rich, to be old, to be young; that things may obey him. In the ocean, in fire, in the sky, in the forest, he finds facts adequate and as large as he.

He who has once stooped beside the grave, to look back upon the companionship which has been for ever closed, feeling how impotent there are the wild love and the keen sorrow, to give one instant's pleasure to the pulseless heart, or a tone in the lowest measure to the departed spirit, in the lowest of unkindness, and a reproach for the future, because that debt to the heart which can only be discharged to the dust—FURTHER

The test or measure of poetic genius is the power to read the poetry of affairs—to fuse the circumstance of to-day ; not to use Scott's antique superstitions, or Shakespeare's, but to convert those of the nineteenth century—and of the existing nations—into universal symbols.

In poetry we say we require the miracle. The bee flies among the flowers and gets mint and marjoram, and generates a new product which is not mint and marjoram, but honey. The chemist mixes hydrogen and oxygen to yield a new product, which is not those, but water ; and the poet listens to conversation and beholds all objects in nature to give back, not them, but a new and transcendent whole.

Sparrows please us as still finer rhymes Architecture gives the like pleasure by the repetition of equal parts in a colonnade in a row of windows, or in wings; garden by the symmetric contrasts of the beds and walks. In society you have this figure in a bridal company, where a choir of white-robed maidens gives the charm of living statues; in a funeral procession, where all wear black; in a regiment of soldiers in uniform.

IMAGINATION is central; fancy is superficial. Fancy relates to surface, in which great part of lifelies. The lover is rightly said to fancy the hair, eyes, and complexion of the maid. Fancy is a willful imagination, a spontaneous act; fancy, a play with dolls and puppets which we choose to call men and women; imagination, perception and affirming of a real relation between a thought and some material fact. Fancy amuses; imagination expands and

BISHOP OF TEMPLE ON APOCATASTASIS
QUESTION.—The Bishop of Exeter, having been interrogated by a foreign ecumenical synod, is asked to state whether he considers it dignitary as to whether apostolic succession is a doctrine of the Church of England, has replied as follows:—"The Church of England desires to include within her pale both those who hold the doctrine of the apostolic succession and those who do not. To meet the need of the latter she must require any of her members or ministers to hold that doctrine. To meet the need of the former she provides that all her ministers shall profess that succession as fact."

Paris, Dec. 3d, 1875.
It is more powerful behind the scenes than the people think; and if the adverse vote for the life senators and the coming election for both houses force him from his office, he will undoubtedly be considered a considerable power in the future. His high position, his undoubted ability, his enormous wealth, his lineage which secures value on his hospitalities, his popularity and command in the army—all give him an influence it is impossible to deny, while his childlike state secures him the entire trust and warm affection on the part

of his nephews, the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres. The count is clever, studious, patient, and it is his interest to attain the position of the dauphin of an expectant house, and to reserve himself, aloof from active politics, for the chance of the future. The Duke of Chartres is less clever, but more popular, than his elder brother, and is adored in the fine cavalry regiment he now commands. France does not forget that, in the recent war, this Prince left the comforts of an English home, and shared all the hardships and dangers of the campaign in the Loire, inognito, under the simple name of Captain Robert Lefort. The gallant prince is a born soldier. When his family was in banishment, he obtained foreign service and fought with the Italian army in the war of 1859 when he was a lad. He afterwards went to Spain, and finally with his elder brother in the American Civil war. Numerous stories are told of the Duke of Chartres when engaged in those wars, and of the patriotic manner in which he always turned his fondest thoughts towards France. Suppose I relate one of these little anecdotes. It was on the 31st May 1859, on the evening of the Battle of Palestro. The content was a hot one, and the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, detached as a guard of honor for Victor

Emmanuel, contributed much to the success of the day by a brilliant bayonet charge. Colonel Chabron of that corps was in his tent refreshing himself with a glass of the wine of the country after the heat of the day, and an officer of the 64th Regiment of the line was sitting near him on the ground. They were speaking of the battle, when a soldier appeared at the door of the tent, saying, "A Piedmontese officer wishes to speak with you, Sir." "Let him in," said the colonel. A tall young man, wearing the Italian uniform, presented himself and delivered his message, which was, that King Victor Emmanuel desired that the two hundred Austrian prisoners the Zouavos regiment had that day taken, should be sent to the Italian camp. The colonel said the request should be obeyed, and as the Piedmontese officer inclined his head as if he thanked, asked him to take a glass of wine, and said, "It is all I can offer you." "Certainly, colonel, with pleasure," answered he took a glass and drank, with signs of strong emotion, to the health of the French army. "Why," said Colonel de Chabron,

"You speak our language abundantly too," the foreigner said. "Nothing wonderful in that," the colonel said; it is my native tongue." "What!" exclaimed de Chabron. "Are you French?" "Born at Paris," said the young officer with a sigh. The colonel started—"And your name?" "I am called de Chartres, colonel." The officer of the 64th started from the ground. Both bent low before the young man, who was much moved at this. The colonel with tears in his eyes said:—"May God bless and preserve you sir." That colonel of French Zouaves is now a general and a member of the National Assembly and is one of those who were last week elected senators for life. The expiration of legislative languages in its last days, and instead of dissolving this evening as was expected, will probably extend its sitting to the end of next month. Paris.

in the second place, for those paid country gentlemen, who have a couple of hours' lounge at Versailles during the day and come in to dine at Brabant's in the evening, and go to hear *Don Juan* at the opera, or to see *Rosli* at the Italian theatre, say "to see" designedly, for fashion brings crowds who do not understand a word of Italian to witness the performances of the great tragedian in the Shakespearean plays he has had translated into his native language. So ignorant are the French in anything foreign to their own land and literature, that an eminent shopkeeper in this city, being asked about *Rosli* after his first appearance, replied—"Ah *Rosli*, ah

Hamlet, I know. It is his great gift that delivers a lecture on "useful art." But Signor Rossi is really a great actor, and he has the great character of Shakspeare according to our English tradition in the parts, he at least excites and terrifies by the originality of his performances. His latest character is *Macbeth*, and I do not think I say much for him when I express my opinion that he understands that dramatic cult far infinitely better than Mr. Irving who seemed to me, when I saw him the other day in London, to look more like a wringing snake than a man, and to represent *Macbeth* as a feeble-minded, feeble creature whose nature was never permitted him to conceive, or be pushed to, anything so ghastly.

The fineness of the weather probably helps to keep the legislature in existence. Paris is delightful just now, the rigorous last week's frost being succeeded by sun days, quite springlike. The streets are amazingly full of these happy French crowds who never crush. Every one is full of good nature, making those little pinches of presents which the nearness of the new year renders a work of necessity if not of love, in French society. There is perhaps all doing a roaring trade, and one this year complains of "hard time." The streets remain crowded up to eleven o'clock at night, and no return is threatened of that frightful fog of last week which the Parisians say, was an unexpected visit from London to their city. The persons who really seemed to enjoy the weather stopped all traffic in Paris for several days. They were the professional "big game" men. On the memorable evening the slightest mendicant are all said to have remained comfortable at home after having chained their chairs at cafés, at the points, and attaching the scarf-tied dogs, holding the usual hats, the *chapeaux* and the *coiffures* of the *Parisiennes* come down, and brought back these canine agents and their coats.

Of the new candidates to the Senate Chamber of Deputies, one of the most remarkable is Prince Victor Bonaparte, who has secured the votes of a Corsican electoral district. This sad member is not very reputable family in his young branches gave the first shock to the throne of his good-natured cousin early in 1870, shooting down in his drawing-room a Victor Noir. I do not think the husband of the Brussels milliner has much chance of success even in Corsica. The election of Bishop Dupanloup to the Senate will be a vacancy at Orleans, for which there are many candidates. The bishop would have himself restricted to the diocese of Orleans, but he does not wish to will be much inclined to visit his diocese. Old Dupanloup had had a varied and somewhat romantic life, and the episcopate has probably aged up in his intelligence many a secret which it would not be worth a Jew's eye to hear. Just some of this septuagenarian prelate, who kept a school was in his day successful confessor to the Duke of Bordeaux, Chaplain of the Dauphiness, and came

to the young sons of Louis Philippe, to say nothing of Roger Richemont, whose tutor he was." But probably the most interesting of all his penitents was old Talleyrand, an unrepented priest and bishop himself. "I think it was in 1838, when the great French diplomatist died, after passing his eightieth year. Probably more to please his niece, the duchess of Dino, than anything else, the old fox in his deathbed consented to confess and receive the last rites of the church. "What clergyman would you wish," Bixby, "inquired the duchess." "The young Abbe Dupanloup, whom I have so often seen at your reception," he flatteringly said, "answer me." "Dying old man," accordingly, Felix Dupanloup appeared quickly at Tallegnaghi's bedside. "What I have heard from him no one, of course, knows." "In one little hour it would have been impossible to hear all the sins the great diplomat committed against the church and against society. Possibly, the 'mad man' was contrite and confessed every crime he recollected. Possibly, as his habit was to deceive all the world in life, he deceived the priest also, in his latest moments. Such was certainly the general opinion of the day, and the following epigram was written by one of the wags of 1838; some say by M. Thiers:—

Il se trompe du même coup.
Et ce n'est vrai, c'est vraisemblable,
Le bon Dieu, le moine, et le diable,
Et de Quelch et Dapanloep.

The helping hand given by England to "a purely commercial undertaking" fear we must plead guilty to some small part of that hypocrisy with which our moralist, candid, if not less moral neighbours charge us—in Egypt, seems to encourage other great speculative undertakings. The iron works of the submarine tunnel between France and England will be almost immediately commenced. The engineering opinion which still continues favourable to the practicability of the scheme. The spark of a new sub-Alpine tunnel to connect France with Italy. Nor has M. de Lesseps by any means given up his idea of the great Asiatic railway which is to enter India at Peshawar. That eminent public man has just left Paris, with his family for Egypt. But the Geographical Society had an important meeting the day before yesterday, and in the absence of M. de Lesseps, had a very full discussion of his gigantic project. Several

Out of the distinguished engineers, savants, and men of letters of the institute were present. Among them was the well-known engineer, introduced by the Government to the Asiatic railway project. He said that he was proposed to start this line from Orenburg, the extreme point of the present Russian railway system, and unite it to the Indian system. It would pass through the Turkistan and cross the Himalayas, so as to issue out and end at Peshawar. The undertaking would put the 100,000 kilometres of European railways in direct communication with the 32,000 kilometres of Indian railways, and the distance between Paris and Calcutta would be thus divided: from Paris to Orenburg 4,600 kilometres; from Orenburg to Peshawar 3,780 kilometres; from Peshawar to Calcutta 2,590 kilometres. The approximate time of the journey by these united lines would be eleven days from Paris to Calcutta. The suggested charge for each first-class passenger 1,125 francs, or 45*l.* They have been, as you will see, going rather fast here with a project which seems to me to be something of a "very moonshiny" idea." But such Lord Palmerston's remarks on Suez, and his opinions on railways at that time.

is dangerous to sneer at any conception of possible success.

Two distinguished Frenchmen died suddenly in Paris yesterday. The Viscount Guichenotte began his life as a journalist, a subject doubtless of the "intimate secretary" Napoleon III. "His position," writes the *Legion of Honor*, and held the high post of ambassador at Constantinople with the revolution of the 4th September of the empire. The Marquis de St. Gaud was also connected with the press and with dramatic literature. He was one of the best known "Parisian" figures for the last fifty years. The statue of the old emperor is to-day restored to the summit of the Place Vendôme, and the painter Courtois who pulled it down, has had his intimate work for nothing. Apropos to the van of painters, let me tell a story of an artist who in the eccentricity of fashion sold his last work this week for 40,000 francs. His friend said to him—"My dear fellow, give your pictures for nothing. I know a man who would give 40,000 francs more to see it." "Ah! you see what fame it!" exclaimed the delighted artist. "But about add," said his friend, "that gentleman who would give the money to it appears to be blind."

It has often been strenuously asserted that no person has ever yet lived to experience the age of one hundred years. Who is right and who wrong it would be difficult to say, but we doubt if a case of such long life has ever been really satisfactorily established. The following statement is given in the *Washington Chronicle*—it truly reads as follows: "The question at rest: 'You recently published an account of a Revolutionary soldier, now 114 years old, which induces me to write you the following account of old Fortunate Snow, who is one hundred and twenty-nine years of age. I visited him on the 9th of July 1867, and learned from him his life story. When I, in company with a friend, approached the house, 3 fifteenth avenue and sixty-two years old, came out and said: 'Grand-papa' was in the house.' So soon made my appearance tripping along."

Fortune, as usually was a very handsome and a stickler for the law. He was born in 1800, and was twenty-five years of age when the Revolution began. He was married at twenty, and became the father of thirteen children, the youngest of whom was a daughter, fifty-three years of age, died thirty years ago. He belonged to Captain Smith, who served under General Marion. Fortune left with his master three years before the war, and in nearly every battle shouldered his gun and went in front of his men, he never received a wound. If "Government" loved the negro as well as he loves his voice, the old man would be a fortune.

He moved from South Carolina to North Carolina, and lived there nearly twenty years. At the death of Captain Smith he gave a Mr. Chapman—his son-in-law—\$100 dollars to support old Fortune the balance of his days. This man Chapman lived about seven years and died, and so the old negro still hale and hearty. He subsequently moved to Giles County, in this State, and settled near Pinckney, about six miles west of Mills.

On examination with the ophthalmoscope

found his eye perfect in all their parts. The oculo-poe revealed a healthy condition of the organs of hearing. He told me he went totally blind at the age of about ninety, and remained so for about two years. His hair, white as wool, all came out. Subsequently his sight returned, and a new growth of hair made its appearance, which is now about half grey. He never suffers with toothache, not having a single unquiet tooth in his mouth—nor any other kind. He enjoys good health, never, from spectacles, nor took a dose of medicine from a doctor. I opened up his Bible at the eighth chapter of the book of Revelations, and read loudly and distinctly without glasses. He says he loves to fish and hunt, and can shoot birds and squirrels without the aid of glasses. He is very pious, and believes strongly in the "good God," as he calls him, who, he said, took him safe through the Revolutionary War. He reads his Bible and prays a good deal. He has been strongly urged to go to the Centennial, but has refused all solicitations, and says if the folks want to see him let 'em come."

"This venerable coloured person recently emigrated to Mississippi with a large body of negroes who took the train at Humboldt, where hundreds of whites visited him to see the oldest man living. Many will probably doubt this statement, but a conversation with him would convince anyone of its correctness; besides, there are hundreds of respectable persons who would corroborate what I have given above."

A telegram from Madrid, dated December 26, published by the *Daily Telegraph*, gives further details respecting Lieut. Cameron's expedition.—"The gallant explorer, traversing the breadth of the entire continent from Zanzibar to Angola, met, on the whole, with a favourable reception by the natives. He reached Benguela on the 7th and Loanda on the 19th of November, with fifty-seven East Coast men, all in good health. It was Cameron's intention to remain at Loanda until an opportunity arrived for sending his men home round the Cape to the East Coast. It is understood that the intrepid traveller has accumulated some very valuable geographical materials, besides a large amount of geological and scientific information. He has also special interest in attesting to his mission the great question of the connection of the Congo with the Great Eastern lakes. It appears that he followed a large river flow out of Lake Tanganyika in a south-westerly direction, tracing its whole course to the camp upon a new lake, which he names "Livingstone." From this body of water, second larger river runs westward, which Lieutenant Cameron has traced it for a considerable part of its length, believes to be the Congo. It would seem that he was unable to continue along the river on account of meeting with a tribe of hostile natives. He had to choose between fighting his way through these unfriendly tribes, with risk of losing all his journals and papers, or taking a different direction. The latter alternative seemed preferable, and that it preysented the absolute verification of important discovery, he has personally doubted that the stream, flowing out of Livingstone Lake and the Congo, are one and the same. Lieutenant Cameron is expected to arrive in England in the middle of January. His splendid exploit, the *Academy* says) places him, without doubt, in the very first rank of African travellers. Excepting Livingstone and Sir R. Burton is the only European who ever visited the continent of Africa within the tropics. There is a wide space between him and absolutely new between the wandering Livingstonian west of Tanganyika and the farthest points of Greece and Ladakha, a geyar; i while the rest of his route, from Benguela on the coast, except where crossed Livingstone's track from Loanda has never been traversed before by a European."

An interesting discovery is reported from the territory of the Atrop, where the Russians, in reconnoitering some of the newly occupied districts, came upon the ruins of a long-buried and unknown city. The remains of several minarets, showing preserved traces of their Saracenic architecture, afforded conclusive evidence of the Turcoman character of the city, which must have been of great extent, and was evidently once occupied by a large stationary population. The ruins are situated steps east of the Caspian Sea, within the limits of the "tradition" current among the Turcomans of those regions, the country was once noted for its extreme fruitfulness and was irrigated by a canal connected with the Atrop. The remains of large tanks, the traces of a bridge, and the remains of a very extensive system of pipes, from which excellent drinking-water can still be obtained, show the care with which abundant water supplies had been secured for this mysterious city of a long past age of civilization. The Russian officers in command of the advanced column of troops, by which the ruins were first visited, have forwarded to head quarters at St. Petersburg detailed reports of their discovery, together with copies of the inscriptions which admit of being deciphered, and these have now been submitted by the Imperial Government to competent authorities for interpretation.

A writer in the *Cologne Gazette* gives an account of the results of the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, so far as they manifested themselves after fourteen years' experience of the new relations established between the peasantry and their masters: "If one travels," he says, "through the governments of Riazan, proper, and the Volga districts, one encounters everywhere the villages of the peasantry, the life of the peasantry is drawn to the end and condition that the condition of the Russian peasantry has only not improved, but has in several respects both moral and material, been unquestionably worse." "It is almost to every village to become so poor that the prosperity of the peasantry is diminished to such a degree that a number of them have been reduced to absolute poverty. Their moral condition is even more lamentable, and drunkenness has become far more prevalent than before the emancipation. The result is a tasteless indifference, unwillingness to work, and increasing discontent which manifest itself in violent acts of violence against the authorities, the landowners, and especially in those of Riazan, Kursk, and Voronezh, a day rarely

but the debt is redeemed by the names of burnt village. The reason of this state of things," proceeds the writer, "is not to be found in any peculiarities of the Russian peasant's character, though it frequently prompts him to misuse his liberty, but chiefly in the unfavourable position in which he has been placed by the new system of administration, which makes him dependent on the commune and on a number of officials, while he is obliged to pay for his own property, and for the land, and for an unlimited power over both the person and the property of the peasant, so that he is in reality only changed his master, and his present dependence on the commune is no much better than his former state of serfage. He is bound to pay a fixed sum to his former master for redemption-money for the house in which he lives and the land on which it stands. This, to a certain extent, restricts his freedom of action, but it is rendered quite tolerable by the circumstance that the land which he cultivates for himself and his family, and for which he must pay, is not his own, but the property of the commune, which may dispose of it at pleasure. The peasant, after devoting all his care to the cultivation of a piece of land allotted to him, may find it in the following year transferred by the commune to another peasant, while he himself gets in exchange a field which perhaps not so well situated, or negligently cultivated. Nor is this all. The commune is responsible for the payments due from the peasants; and if any of these fall in arrears through the insufficiency of some of the poor, the commune is obliged to better off the arrears to make up the deficiency, failing which the commune seizes the horses and cow. Another restriction on the personal liberty of the peasant in Russia is the right of the commune to return a man when he wishes to seek service away from his village. The grant of this passes often depends on the arbitrary decision of a clerk, who refuses it from motives of personal hostility or requires a bribe before he will give it. It very frequently happens that peasants who have obtained passes to St. Petersburg or Moscow are called to return they are taken back by the police as common criminals, without even being given the opportunity of winding up their business in the town. Such are the circumstances—without the slightest compensation for the produce of one's labour, and at constant fear of what the next day will bring forth—in which not hundreds, but millions, of people live in Russia.

"Dan Koots killed big rat in cook-house," says the Portuguese butcher, holding an enormous bandicoot by the tail, "with which it, Bare?" "Do with it, I don't know—cook it if you like," is the most diabolical reply. A dinner party followed the evening. A dish marked with some mysterious name in the *menu* attracts general attention. Everybody tastes it, and pronounces it excellent—very delicate in flavour and decidedly piquant. The general opinion is that it belongs to some class of fish and choice rabbit; upon enquiry on the following morning the host learns that it had been taken at his word, and that bandicoot had duly figured at the banquet the previous night. The incident seems improbable, but a correspondent, who is curious in strange kinds of food, tells us that this actually occurred recently in Bombay. Of course we know it is nothing more than a national joke of the Chinese and the French.

The French in Paris during the war took to it very kindly; and we have heard of an instance in which it was approved by persons who were not ready to necessity. If we cannot absolutely abstain from the story just told, we certainly cannot conscientiously do so for the one about the rat. Amongst the seamy merchant fleet anchored in an African harbour some time ago, were a schooner under Portuguese colours and a French barque, both known as traders to the Port in question. On the schooner, in utter disregard of the admonitions of Malthus and those few shared in his unnatural doctrine, there had increased and multiplied to an extent that had become dangerous. It was necessary therefore to smother the vermin in order to destroy these unwelcome visitors. This operation is common enough, but usually done with battened hatches, burning tar pots previously laid to which the rats are attracted, and which are held; on the occasion however in which we now refer, the French captain, to whose schooner the burning chilies were added in the hold, thought only who have been so fond of burning chilies can afford to despise of their pungency. The crew of the schooner was of course landed on the beach being lighted, the crew of the French barque to leeward were soon driven to do the same, of which the French captain most complained; but the matter was compromised by the presentation to him of the despatch of the French consul, who was given on board. Most of the European crew of the schooner were of course on the place were at the dinner, a very agreeable looking dish tempted many of the partake of it; this dish was prepared from the choicest of the dead rats, and it pronounced excellent, until the fact was known from what it had been prepared.

Indian Statesman.

It is manifest, that he, whether Protestant or Catholic, is fitter to be a missionary who has the broadest and richest sympathies. Every missionary should be a smoke-pipe, and if he is a sauffer in, and all the better. When you give a woman a snuff, she is already your friend, and when you give an old man an ounce of tobacco, and ask him to smoke with her, she is half converted to your doctrine, and begins to speak. And if the old man and old woman are gained, the young man and young woman soon follow. Indeed, a missionary might almost set forth his labours with nothing but snuff-boxes, and tobacco. These would at once be accepted as symbols of a higher civilization. What, also, so effectual as tobacco

vanquishing heresy! The only really dangerous is the spurious Protestantism which appears comradeship and men be good fellows first, if they are to noble beings ultimately. Instead of the ing of the propaganda and the pipe as a propaganda, the Protestantism of the day to smoke and to draw without regard to the worm. Who is the true Oast? He who has faith in tobacco as a un- anodyne for human woe, as a un- bond of human fellowship. It is a trivial hope who should be anxious smokers, but earnest mortals, who forget duty in enjoyment and who convert certain things into st-

worship which in themselves are infinitely different. Common is the notion in England that pleasure, simply as pleasure, is sinful; and it is the source of all evil, from which the English are chiefly hated. By reaction, too, it is the chief cause of the gross vice, the drunkenness, the brutal crimes for which the English have attained such a horrid pre-eminence. But pleasure is the holy adoration of Nature, the bountiful mother who gives us the means of pleasure. The pipe, then, while still the ally of propaganda, carry on its own mighty work in harmony with the great world's propensities, which, if not degraded, are however occasionally disastrous, are agreeable blessings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sceptical old gentleman at Bonson, E. who heard for the first time the other day that the earth turned round every twenty-four hours; sat up all that night to see the water run out of his well, and now he is better. —*American Paper.*

"Isk der some loddier here for me?" quired a German at the general deliv'ry window of the Post Office the other day.

"No,—none here," was the reply.

"Isk der isk queer?" he continued, getting his head into the window; "my neighbor sometimes dres letters in 'von day, u got none in. It bays more taxer as he do." And he did get one letter yet.

—*London.*

ROYAL BARRACKS ROOF SHOW.—Twenty-sixth anniversary of this exhibition, which was held from a small exhibition of roots one of the largest in the kingdom, was on Saturday in the extensive range of buildings belonging to Messrs. Sutton & Sons, the Queen's seedsmen. Her Majesty was among the exhibitors, although unobtrusively. Contributions were numerous from both the Royal farms. Amongst other exhibitors were the Duke of Devonshire and Sutherland, the Marquis of Blandford, the Earls of Warwick and Harrington, Lordes Calthorpe, Camoys, A. Hill, Hon. R. Cavendish, the Hon. Mrs. G. M. P., Sir H. Dashwood, Bart., Sir G. Hunter, Bart., Sir John Rose, Bart., Mr. Alloppe, M.P., Mr. W. Walter, M.P., Mr. Hornem, V.L., M.P., Countess of Harrington, and many of the most distinguished agriculturists in the country. A special feature this year was a collection of roots from various sewage farms, but these were not vis-à-vis the other roots. The conditions were not quite up to weight and quality year's standard, on account of the very season, but the collection, nevertheless, was very good both in quality and quantity. A number of entries—220—the exhibition far above any previous show, and 13,000 roots were pitched. The long mangels were especially noticeable, the collection being wonderfully fine. The exhibition altogether was exceedingly interesting, and the display of roots one of the most ever brought together—all grown from Messrs. Sutton's seeds. Nearly 100 visitors were attracted to the show on the day, and among them was the Duke of Marlborough, Mrs. Walter, of Wood; Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., and many of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. Prizes were awarded to the exhibitors. The exhibition was held at No. 4230, nearly all given by the seedsmen—*London Standard*, Nov. 1875.

A GALLANT Major of a scientific corps who is stationed at Lahore, and who is known to be one of the most amiable men, is, we understand, very savage now at having been mistaken for a missionary under the following remarkable circumstances:—He is often in the habit of taking a contemplative evening stroll through our local garden, especially a portion devoted to natural history; he leisurely watches the strange birds and beasts which we there keep in mild servitude. The other evening he taken up his usual position at the railings with his arms on the fence, and observed the following events, or, perhaps, guessed, planning the ruffling of the wild-rose and black-berry leaves, and the misfortune to fall in the range of vision of the Timbuctoo secretary, which happened to be pronounced in search of a few screw nails and supper. The idea of a fed on mission "hat and coat and hymn-book too" once flashed across its marrow skulls, and the most insidious liftings of horny toes it stealthily moved to him. The manoeuvre was accomplished with perfect success, and though at once or twice by the puffing of the clock it last arrived fairly within grasp, its head was drawn back for one instant, and darted swiftly forwards towards the vulnerable flank of the enemy. A sharp yell burst from the Major, who turned to confront some jocose him, but to his astonishment found him in the presence of an immense nondescript, which deliberately made another him. Nothing in the autumn manner being at all adapted to meet such a conventional attack, there was no open but a precipitate retreat, which

swimming attitude on the earth, instead of the previous flying one. The enemy had been furiously going through the practice behind him now 20 times to left him-by, well, say three times to beat him to the calling and up for future emergencies. Finally it inspected his hat, when to his disgust it found by his name written that he was not a missionary at all, but a Major. It is reported to have, by his body some furious kick and away. The Major was saved but withdrawn his subscription to the Zoological Record and says that he can't think what he is to do in his case, as he has more useful work to do than to write for the *Birds of the World*.

"BANKRUPT, SEPT. 1898.—Gentle-
man, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express
gratitude for the great benefit I have
received by taking "Norton's Kidney Pills."
I am afflicted with "Norton's" for
the last eleven years. Pills, for which
I have paid from which I suffered
aching pain for a length of time, having
nearly every remedy prescribed, by
not deriving any benefit at all.
I am taking two bottles of your valuable
remedy, and I feel that my health
was quite restored to my usual
health. Please give this publicity
to the benefit of those who may thus be
relieved.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY A.
—To the Proprietors of "Norton's"
Kidney Pills.—an/2778

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN
CANTON WATERS, &c.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cuns.</i>	<i>Overmanned.</i>
han	431	7	J. Goddell
o-ho	431	7	Geo. Robertson
o-hai	28	1	Wade
o-hai	430	7	L. L. Han
g-tang	150	4	
o-hai	200	6	J. P. Demée
o-hai	700	7	Sing Sin
o-hai	700	7	Palmer
o-hai	150	5	Spott
o-hai	150	6	C. De Longue
g-tang	900	7	Sun Shun Fat
g-tang (150 h.p.)	900	8	Lam Man Wo
g-tang-po No. 12	700	7	Chong Fa

ele	American schooner
bert Victor	British barque
ma	American barque
matia	American schooner
Aymar	American barque
	American schooner

Alden
 Golden State
 James S. Stone
 net
 Conprindman

ny Elizabeth	British barque
neady	for London
nkature	British barque
ny Whiteledge	for New York
neant	French barque
neant Vidal	French schooner
neasy	British barque
neant of India	British brig
neport	British ship
nehall	for New York
neale	American ship
neatus	American barque
neata	German schooner
nearden Appleby	British brig
ne G. Patson	American schooner
neaf	British ship
neck	British ship
neck	British barque

HAARF-WAAR

neubelt	American corvette
neulow	British gun vessel
neuloy	German schooner
neurage	American corvette
neur	French corvette
neurkettin	American corvette
neonasty	American corvette
neon	American gunboat
neonkettin	American corvette

Pigeons,	each	120
Quail,	"	80
Snipe,	each	120
Teal,	"	140
Trout,	each	500

Miscellaneous.				
Allspice,	.	.	bottle	250 20
Bran,	.	.	picul	1600 150
Butter,	.	.	lb.	600 40

Candied Orange Peel, . bottle	750	70
„ Lemon „ . „	750	70
Capers, . . . „	200	10
Charcoal, . . . poul	1100	100

Cheese, American,	lb.	400	-
„ English,	„	450	-
„ Dutch,	each	1100	-
Cinnamon,	catty	250	20

Citron,	.	.	.	"	160	15
Cloves,	.	.	.	"	270	25
Cocoanut Oil,	.	.	bottle		200	15
Coffee,	.	.	lb.		250	22

Curry Powder, . . .	bottle	500	25
Firewood, . . .	picul	400	85
Flour, . . .	catty	45	4
Gram, . . .	picul	2750	280

Isinglass, . . .	catty	750	-
Lamp Oil, . . .	„	100	9
Macaroni, . . .	box	1000	90
Mace, . . .	catty	800	75

Mango Chutney,	bottle	700	50
Mustard,	"	180	16
Nutmegs,	each	10	
Oats,	picul	1700	150

Olive,	.	.	bottle	280	20
Paddy,	.	.	picul	1500	180
Pearl Barley,	.	.	bottle	240	20
Pepper (whole)	.	.	catty	270	22

" (ground)	bottle	200	20
Pickles,	"	200	16
Rice,	catty	35	2
Sago,	bottle	220	20

Salt, Coarse	1	1	250	1
" Fine	1	1	20	1
Split Peas	1	1	80	6

Sugar, China,	100	1
Tapioca,	bottle	300 27
Tea,	catty	750 30
Vermicelli, Chinese	100	8
English	box	1000 80

Vinegar, English	bottle	200	15
Preserved Meats, Fish and Vegetables, &c.			
Assorted Meats, in tin	lb.	2/0	25

Assorted Nuts, 25 lbs.	box	200	20
" Fish, "	"	250	20
" Fruits, "	"	800	25
" Vegetables, "	"	250	20
" Jams, 1 lb.	tin	800	25
Preserved Ginger,	jar	750	40

" Milk, 1 lb.	tin	300	20
Sardines, in tins,	doz.	1600	140
Tart Fruits, in bottles,	bottle	350	80

GEORGE ORLEY, Inspector of Markets

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